

Homework 2

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Problem 1:

$$(a) \hat{\pi} = \arg \max_{\pi} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln p(y_i | \pi) \quad p(y_i | \pi) = \pi^{y_i} (1-\pi)^{1-y_i}$$

$$\text{let } l = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln p(y_i | \pi) = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \pi \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{y_i=1\}} + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1-\pi) \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{y_i=0\}}$$

$$= \{ \#(y_i=1) \} \cdot \ln \pi + \{ \#(y_i=0) \} \cdot \ln(1-\pi)$$

$$\frac{\partial l}{\partial \pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \{ \#(y_i=1) \} + \frac{1}{1-\pi} \{ \#(y_i=0) \} \equiv 0, \text{ and } \{ \#(y_i=0) \} = n - \{ \#(y_i=1) \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\pi} = \frac{\{ \#(y_i=1) \}}{n}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$(b) \hat{\lambda}_{y,d} = \arg \max_{\lambda_{y,d}} \sum_{d=1}^D (\ln p(\lambda_{y,d}) + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln p(X_{i,d} | \lambda_{y,d}))$$

$$= \arg \max_{\lambda_{y,d}} \sum_{d=1}^D (\ln(\lambda_{y,d} \cdot e^{-\lambda_{y,d}}) + \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(e^{-\lambda_{y,d}} \cdot \frac{\lambda_{y,d}^{X_{i,d}}}{X_{i,d}!}))$$

$$= \arg \max_{\lambda_{y,d}} \sum_{d=1}^D (\ln(\lambda_{y,d}) - \lambda_{y,d} + \sum_{i=1}^n (-\lambda_{y,d} + X_{i,d} \cdot \ln \lambda_{y,d} - \ln(X_{i,d}!)))$$

We leave y arbitrary. Thus we make $y = y_0$.

For a specific $d = d_0$,

$$\hat{\lambda}_{y_0, d_0} = \arg \max_{\lambda_{y_0, d_0}} (\ln(\lambda_{y_0, d_0}) - \lambda_{y_0, d_0} - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_{y_0, d_0} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{y_i=y_0\}} + \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{i, d_0} \cdot \ln \lambda_{y_0, d_0} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{y_i=y_0\}}))$$

$$\equiv \arg \max_{\lambda_{y_0, d_0}} L$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{\lambda}_{y_0, d_0}} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{y_0, d_0}} - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}_{\{y_i=y_0\}} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{X_{i, d_0} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{y_i=y_0\}}}{\lambda_{y_0, d_0}} \equiv 0$$

$$\hat{\lambda}_{y_0, d} = \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{i, d} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{y_i=y_0\}})}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}_{\{y_i=y_0\}}} = \frac{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (X_{i, d} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{y_i=y_0\}})}{1 + \{ \#(y_i=y_0) \}}$$

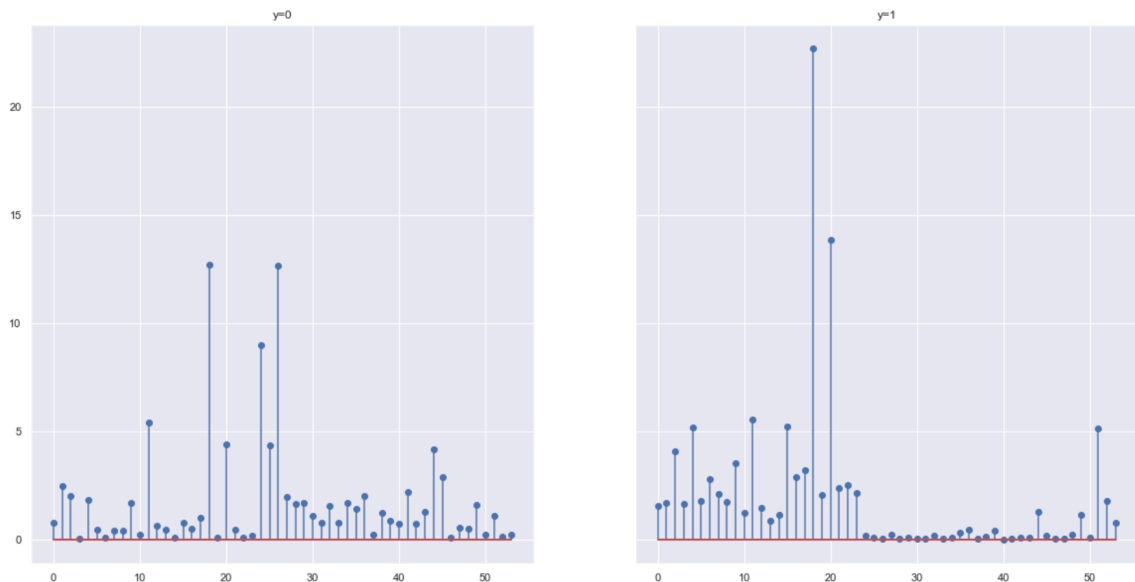
Problem 2

(a)

| Prediction \ Truth | 1 | 0 |
|--------------------|------|------|
| 1 | 1703 | 490 |
| 0 | 110 | 2297 |

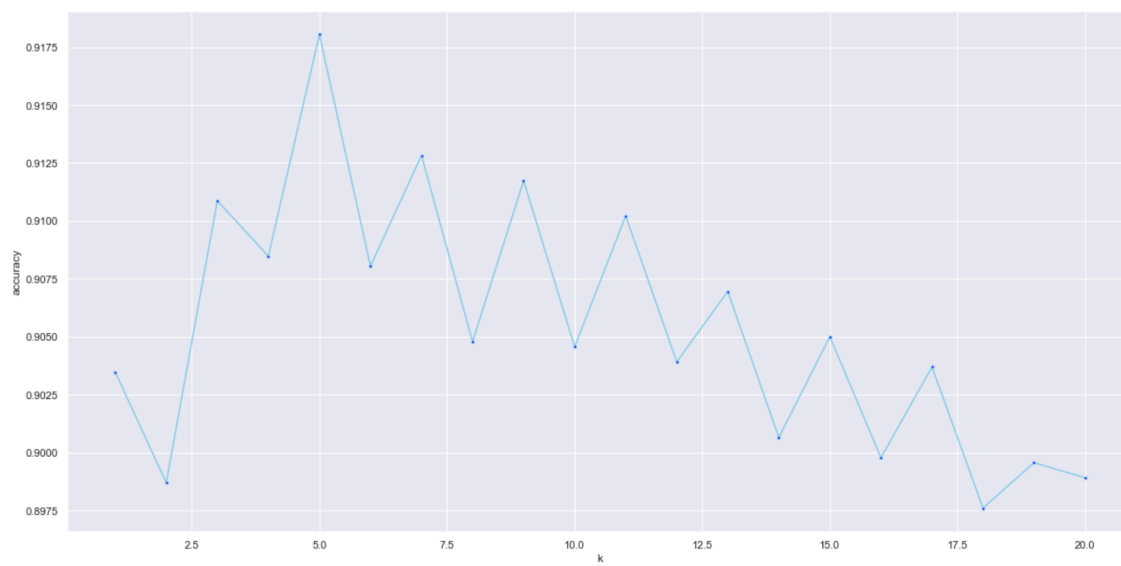
Accuracy = 0.8695652173913043

(b)

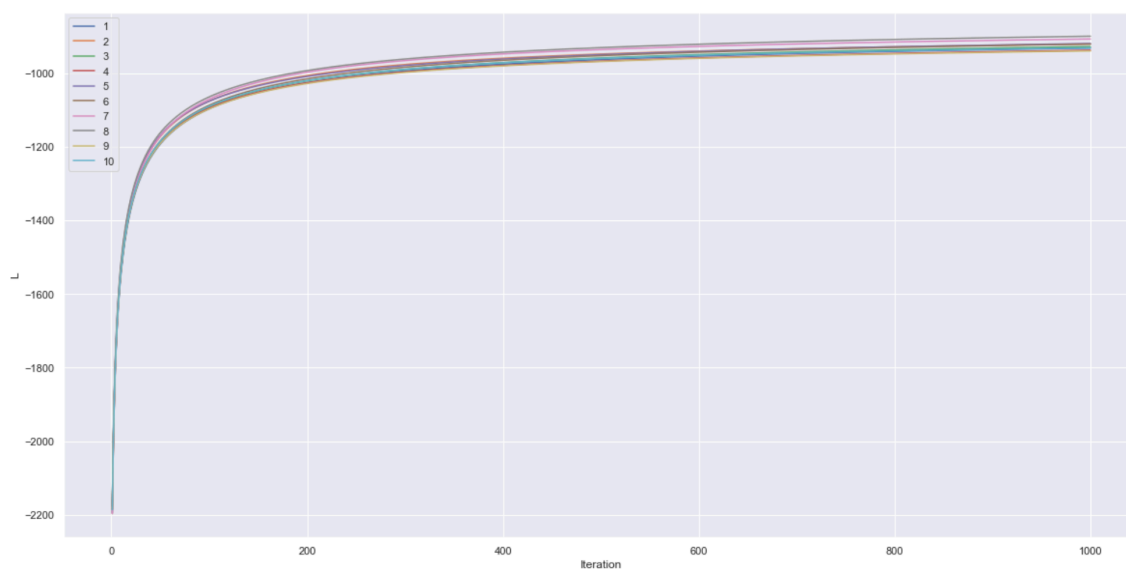


For dimension 16 and 52, the estimated value of lambda for both when $y=1$ are larger than the counterpart, and $y=1$ means spam email, which means the word 'free' and character '!' appears more frequently in spam email.

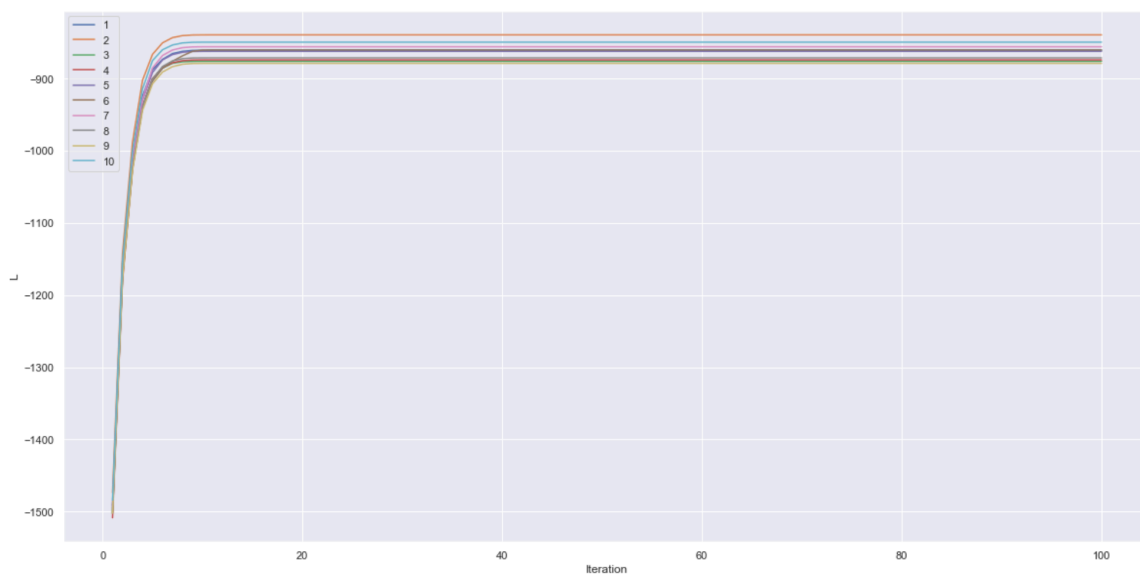
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)

| Prediction \ Truth | 1 | 0 |
|--------------------|------|------|
| | | |
| 1 | 1604 | 144 |
| 0 | 209 | 2643 |

Accuracy = 0.9232608695652174